## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

LAVON D. CHISLEY, No. 4:16-CV-01980

Petitioner, (Judge Brann)

v. (Magistrate Judge Carlson)

SUPERINTENDENT KEVIN KAUFFMAN, et al.,

Respondents.

## **ORDER**

## MARCH 25, 2020

LaVon D. Chisley, a Pennsylvania state prisoner, filed this 28 U.S.C. § 2254 petition seeking to vacate his convictions and sentence.<sup>1</sup> Chisley raises numerous claims in his petition, including several claims of ineffective assistance of counsel and claims related to purportedly erroneous jury instructions and an illegal sentence.<sup>2</sup>

In November 2019, Magistrate Judge Martin C. Carlson issued a Report and Recommendation recommending that this Court deny the petition.<sup>3</sup> Magistrate Judge Carlson recommends finding that Chisley's claims are procedurally defaulted, and that no exceptions would permit this Court to consider the claims.<sup>4</sup> He also

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*; Doc. 26.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Doc. 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Doc. 27.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> *Id.* at 19-22.

concludes that, regardless of whether Chisley's claims were properly exhausted, they are without merit.<sup>5</sup>

After receiving an extension of time, Chisley filed timely objections to the Report and Recommendation.<sup>6</sup> Chisley raises five primary objections, asserting that Magistrate Judge Carlson erred in: (1) giving deference to the state court rulings when there was no evidentiary hearing and, thus, no adjudication on the merits in state court; (2) concluding that Chisley's claims are procedurally defaulted; (3) failing to conduct an evidentiary hearing; (4) failing to recognize that the state court proceedings were unfair and denied due process to Chisley; and (5) failing to address material facts that are in dispute.<sup>7</sup> Chisley devotes the remainder of his objections to rearguing the merits of some of his underlying claims.<sup>8</sup>

"If a party objects timely to a magistrate judge's report and recommendation, the district court must 'make a de novo determination of those portions of the report or specified proposed findings or recommendations to which objection is made." Regardless of whether timely objections are made, district courts may accept, reject, or modify—in whole or in part—the magistrate judge's findings or

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> *Id.* at 23-38.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Doc. 30.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> *Id.* at 2-12.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> *Id.* at 12-28.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Equal Emp't Opportunity Comm'n v. City of Long Branch, 866 F.3d 93, 99 (3d Cir. 2017) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)).

recommendations.<sup>10</sup> Upon de novo review, the Court finds no error in Magistrate Judge Carlson's Report and Recommendation. Consequently, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that:

- 1. Magistrate Judge Martin C. Carlson's Report and Recommendation (Doc. 27) is **ADOPTED**;
- 2. Chisley's 28 U.S.C. § 2254 petition (Doc. 1) is **DENIED**;
- 3. The Court declines to issue certificate of appealability;<sup>11</sup> and
- 4. The Clerk of Court is directed to **CLOSE** this case.

BY THE COURT:

<u>s/Matthew W. Brann</u>Matthew W. BrannUnited States District Judge

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Local Rule 72.31.

See Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000) (setting forth legal standard).